

VERMONT PHOENIX.

Published every Friday Morning. BY G. W. NICHOLS & W. E. RYHER. No. 2 Hall's Building, nearly opposite Chase's Stage House.

For the Vermont Phoenix. Editors, -I noticed in your paper of the 27th, under the head of 'local news,' the following: 'Courtship and sleigh-rides laid aside for the season.' This I fear caused many a poor bachelor a sleepless night.

A FAMILY SCENE.

Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined. I happened not long since, to call at a certain neighbor's for the purpose of friendly conversation; when on a sudden, half-a-dozen boys and girls pushed into the room, and with a boisterous sound of words and loud laughter, confused and almost drowned our conversation.

I had not the assistance of any one to point out my circumstances; but taking up the Bible, was going to lay it down again, when the passage of Christ's pardoning the thief upon the cross, met my sight. I was induced by this to reflect, that even I might not be past the bounds of forgiveness.

From your unfortunate friend, JAMES CRAMP.

THE TENOR OF THE GOSPEL OF PEACE. I.—The way to Heaven is revealed in four words—'Acquaint thyself with God.' II.—The guide to that way in three—'Search the Scriptures.'

From the Union Village Christian Palladium.

CONFESSION OF J. CRAMP. The following affecting document was furnished us, by the politeness of Capt. C. T. Whitney, of West Mendon, N. Y., to whom we acknowledge ourselves highly indebted.

WEST MENDON, N. Y. Jan. 23, 1835. ELDER J. BADGER—Dear Sir: James Cramp was one of the unfortunate victims that was shot by the Mexican corps on the 14th of December last, which you have probably seen in the public prints.

Respectfully Yours, C. T. WHITNEY.

Mr. James Cramp's letter to his friends at West Mendon, N. Y.

TAMPOCO PRISON, Dec. 14, 1835. DEAR FRIENDS—I shall not relate the disastrous circumstances which have placed me here, a prisoner under sentence of death; that will reach you by another channel.

I must relate the progress of my philosophical opinions, and if I mistake not, they are similar to those of most philosophers of the same school. The first step taken, was to throw off, by degrees, the injunctions of the Bible—and at length, finding how far I had gone, to retrace my steps, seemed a difficult and unpleasant task, and to elude this step set about endeavoring to justify myself, and finding that the word of God condemned me, I was induced to doubt its truth.

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From the Cleveland Whig.

During our residence in the city of New York, 1827 or '28, the city was one morning thrown into agitation and mourning, by the report that young Graham had fallen in a duel.

Graham returned to New York, about the year 1826 or 27, an accomplished scholar, and a perfect gentleman. He soon after became associated with Noah, as editor of the New York Enquirer; and during his connexion with it, the paper became proverbial for its keen satire, its sparkling wit—and especially for its ability in relation to the affairs of foreign countries.

The crime for which Graham had fled his country, if not forgotten, was forgiven; it was regarded as the indiscretion of a youth that had been led into temptation, rather than the indication of a corrupt heart, or abandoned character.

At a party, one evening, Graham quarrelled with a companion, and the next morning was brought from Hoboken a corpse! Graham's acquaintances, and personal friends were innumerable; and a deep feeling of regret for his fate, commiseration for his bereaved mother, and indignation towards his slayer, pervaded the city.

John Quincy Adams.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce thus accounts for Mr. Adams' recent attack upon Mr. Webster:

Mr. Adams' "secret griefs," which have actuated his public course since last February are well understood, and, towards the close of the last session, were topics of conversation here and elsewhere.

SINGULAR CASE.—The following singular case has occurred on board the Brownfield, a vessel belonging to this place, trading hence from Faro to London, with fruit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 10, 1836. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I perceive, in the Daily Intelligencer of this morning, a statement of the yeas and nays on the resolutions of Mr. Pinckney in relation to the subject of slavery.

On the third clause, which declares that 'Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia,' I should have voted no, for this, among other reasons: that I believe Congress ought to interfere with the slave trade in the District. The last clause which directs the committee to assign reasons why Congress ought not to interfere with slavery in the States or in the District, would have presented some difficulties especially as all the other parts of the resolution had been adopted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, HILAND HALL.

Of 125 convicts in the State Prison of Vermont, there were 39 who had intemperate parents, and 73 who were of intemperate habits when they came to prison. All except five of these 73, acknowledge that intemperance influenced them to commit the crimes for which they were imprisoned.

Report of the Prison Dis. Society.

DROUGHT IN CHINA.—Accounts from Canton to the 12th of May state that a great drought had prevailed for a long time, and that the prayers of the priests for rain were ineffectual, to their own great surprise and that of their votaries.

April 28th. The Kwang-chow foo has built a rain-supplication altar in his public court, and a Buddhist priest ascended it today, reciting the books of his sect, praying for rain.

AN EXPENSIVE LOVER.—The Prince de Conti exacted the present of a ring from every female he honored with his love. At his death these rings amounted to several thousands. He had also two thousand snuff boxes.

Debates in Congress.

MR. WISE'S SPEECH.

ON THE FORTIFICATION BILL.—Continued. After the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, we received another message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has finished the legislative business before it, and is ready to adjourn. Now, sir, no man will accuse me of being the advocate or the apologist of the Senate. But 'give the d—l his due.' Let the truth be told, acquit whom it may, injure whom it may. The message can be considered in no other light than another respectful intimation to the House to act on the fortification bill. So I considered it at the time.

The House again proceeded to take up the Letcher resolution. There was no quorum answering, though one present. Mr. Smith then moved a message to notify the Senate that the House had completed the business before it.

Mr. Wise. I do not pretend to say, Mr. Speaker, that all Congress was drunk, or that one-half, one-third, or one-seventh of the members were drunk!

Mr. Wise. The gentleman might feel unhappy, sir, if I were to mention names. I have now, sir, given you the facts upon the journal; but there are other important facts—facts unwritten, as well as facts written.

Mr. Wise. I can tell you. Mr. Wise. Ay, you can tell us, can you? There is another more important fact, which must come out. Out with it, say I. You, Mr. Speaker, ay, you, sir, are deeply concerned in that matter, deny it if you can.

There are some voices which carry a sword in their hand, and cut a man off before his time.—JEREMY TAYLOR.

gentleman whom I now see (Mr Tyler) can attest, for I believe he heard my reasons and my apologies before the people.

gentleman whom I now see (Mr Tyler) can attest, for I believe he heard my reasons and my apologies before the people. Sir, I have now to say, that, under the impressions of that amendment at the time I gave that vote, I would give the same vote again, with the same information I then possessed.

Mr Wise. Of that I am not certain: but the gentleman did notify me, personally, perhaps the day before it was offered, that he intended to offer that amendment, and asked if I would vote for it. I replied that, without reference to a state of war, for a peace establishment alone, I would vote for three millions, for the purpose of putting our Navy in respectable trim, and to repair and complete our fortifications.

I knew that several new ships, which had never been in service, were rotten and decayed. I knew that some were rotten on the stocks for want of care. I knew that the naval architecture which has lately been introduced by the Board of Navy Commissioners was a disgrace to the arts in this country.

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